New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Local Intelligence.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—A hard-looking fellow, yesterday, when St. Charles street was so full of dust that the hotel was quite invisible, walked up to the front door of the clothing store of Messrs. Sproule and McCown and dusted a half dozen coats, but he did not travel far before two Metropolitans dusted him off to the calaboose.

There was a painful rumor on the streets yesterday that Captain Frank Pace, Jr., clerk of the Second District Court, had died suddenly, but we are glad to learn that it is incorrect. He is not as hearty as formerly.

Charles Williams, twenty-one years old, was drowned off the steamboat St. Mary, fifteen miles below Alexandria, on the last down trip of that vessel. He was a native of this city.

Hypolite Frederick, fourteen years old, has disappeared from his home, corner of Magazine and Lyon streets, and it is feared that something serious has befallen him.

E. W. Markerson, master of the Norwegian ship King Carl, was yesterday knocked senseless in the hold of his vessel, a bale of cotton falling on him.

FIGHT BETWEEN ONE-ARMED MEN.—There was a singular battle in the groggery corner of Magazine and Calliope streets, between John McAuliffe and P. Kelley, one-armed men. They had been drinking, and finally quarreled, resulting in McAuliffe badly wounding Kelley, tearing the flesh of his face in a horrid manner. The weapon used was a terrible one—the iron hooks he wears on the stump of his lost arm. Kelley was sent to the Charity Hospital. McAuliffe escaped, but will surely be taken.

See advertisement of a small house wanted by a good tenant.

Mr. Manuel Bornio, first sub-collector of lotteries for exportation in Havana, has telegraphed Messrs. Bornio Brothers, of this city, that the ticket No. 1077, which drew the capital prize of $500,000 on the twenty-second instant, was sent to New York, and the approximation to it, No. 1078, prize of $5000, with many other smaller prizes, to New Orleans.

AMERICUS SOCIAL CLUB PICNIC.—To-morrow, at the Oakland Riding Park, the Americus Social Club will have a picnic, which they have tendered to Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, when the feast of reason and the flow of soul from the brains and baskets of the participants will gladden the hearts of all who are fortunate enough to be present.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—This evening at half-past seven o'clock one of those little entertainments which are always so interesting to the participants and give such unalloyed pleasure to the spectators, will be given at the Church of the Messiah, corner of St. Charles and Julia streets. The scholars of the Sunday school will give an exhibition which will amply repay the visitor for his attention, and will advance the interests of a most worthy object.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873.

Supreme Court.

Olympe de la Grange vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.—Liability of defendants as common carriers, they having made an error in the name of the place to which plaintiff was to ship goods. Argued and submitted.

John L. Yule vs. Firemen's Charitable Association and city of New Orleans. Robert Howes vs. same.—Damage by alleged negligence in delaying arrival at a fire. Argued and submitted.

Superior District Court.

State vs. Edward Booth.—Discontinued on motion of Attorney General, the taxes and costs having been paid.

John Ray vs. A. Dubuclet.—Mandamus refused.

First District Court.

State vs. Margaret Purcell and Mrs. Gorley.—Murder. Continued to twenty-ninth instant.

State vs. Joseph Williams.—Assaulting, cutting and wounding. Verdict of guilty.

In the matter of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Chandler, the unwilling witnesses in the Rosa arson case, the court inflicted a fine of $10 on Mr. Chandler, or twenty-four hours in Parish Prison in default of payment, and $1 on Mrs. Chandler.

Second District Court.

Successions of Charles Belden, Christopher Firmen and Adelaide Charles Gabriel, deceased wife of Theodore A. Cloud, opened.

Fifth District Court.

John H. Collins vs. keeper of Parish Prison.—Habeas corpus. Writ refused. Prisoner remanded.

[Communicated.]

The Result of the Algiers Fair—A Card from Father Selle.

ALGIERS, LA., April 24, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Considering the almost universal interest that has been excited in the great Algerine fair, which closed last night, we hasten to furnish you with the nearest approximation we can make of its financial success. We promise to send you a full and detailed account for your Sunday's impression.

Our actual receipts stand as follows:

The voting has realized	$7,027 30
The raffles	911 30
Cash for admittance	503 65
Tables of the fair	1,326 90
Actual gross receipts	$9,879 15
Cash to come in for raffles not closed	275 00
Total	$10,154 15
Working expenses, total	680 00
Net profits	$9,474 15

The whole of that large sum of money has been raised in a ten days' fair, in a poor parish and in hard times. The fair of July last realized a net profit of $9100.

In haste, with many thanks for past favors, I remain, yours truly,

E. A. SELLE,
C. C. of Algiers.

Academy of Music.

The laughable farce of "Hit Him, He Has No Friends" was repeated last evening at the Academy of Music, with Roland Reed as *Rodney Ricketts*. This was followed by the burlesque extravaganza of "Cupid and Psyche," which was produced to the entire satisfaction of the audience. During the play the charming Weston sisters appeared in songs and dances, and Miss Blanche Selwyn in her protean changes. This evening Miss Pauline Markham takes her first benefit, and her numerous friends, bearing that fact in mind, will honor and gratify her by securing at an early hour the best seats in the house. To-morrow noon Pauline Markham matinee.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, GOLD.—Fifty cents will draw $5000 in gold, April 30 next, at the great drawing of the Louisiana State Fair Lottery. Central office for sale of tickets No. 107 Canal street, at the Grover & Baker salesrooms.

The *Lancet* asserts that night work is not injurious to adults under certain conditions. The hours of sleep should never be curtailed, and the light should be white, powerful, steady and concentrated by a shade on the work. It argues that an insufficient, flickering or too diffused light is one of the most serious causes in producing the brain irritation which troubles night workers. It recommends abundant nutriment and a moderate use of tobacco.

What is the difference between the duties of a valet and the duties of a nurse? The first brushes one's hat, the other brushes one's brat.

What is the difference between a Jew and a lawyer? The one gets his law from the prophets, and the other his profits from the law.

[Communicated.]

POLITICS.

"If you want to retain your good name, keep out of politics." "We must not admit politics into our discussions." "Politics is ruining us." "Oh! politics is a nuisance." Such are common every day sayings. They can be heard at socials, at the dinner table, on the street corners, in the street cars, in the bar-room and the courtroom, and occasionally they obtain in print. So that politics is beginning to be looked upon as a dreadful plague, an awful temptation to be shunned by all good people. If this is good logic, we had better abolish government, disband society and return to the wild ways of the state of nature, where politics will not trouble us, and the weight of government will no longer keep our noses to the grindstone. Abolish politics, and you abolish government. Cease to be a politician in its true sense, and you cease to be an agent or auxiliary in the propagation of your own welfare, in the maintenance of your own material and spiritual rights. Do away with politics, and you destroy the essence of government, for politics is the science of government. It is the science, combined with Christianity, that teaches us how to regulate our affairs, to respect each other's rights and live together in happiness.

Government is the offspring of society; society protects the individual, and government protects society.

Next to the knowledge of the true God, what science or knowledge is greater and should be more dear to man than politics, the science of government; the science that protects the weak from the strong; the science that secures to us the protection of property, life and liberty. It is not the politics, but the few men who are trying to reap personal gain from the demoralization and debasement of the science that are ruining the country. And it is not so much the actions of those wicked and fanatical men that is destroying the aim and teaching of politics as the weakness and blindness of the people who fall down to adore them and worship at their shrine of rebellion and murder. To be free and enjoy good government we must be politicians; that is to say, we must have a knowledge of the science of government, and this knowledge we must use for the correction of wrong, the establishing of justice, the preservation of order and for the establishing of friendship and good will among all men. To be politicians we must study politics, the science of government, and so far as we are able aid in establishing a government having for its purpose the common good, the protection of the rights of each and every individual within the pale of its laws.

Government is not created by the few; it is the work of the many; and consequently must, to a certain degree, reflect the sentiments and ideas of the many, or majority, who are restrained from trespassing upon the rights and wishes of the few, or minority, by their contract or agreement to live together for the better protection and security of the whole. On entering into this contract or covenant for the better regulation of our affairs and security of life and property, we do it with the understanding that the wishes or ideas of the majority shall prevail. For the contract of government is made to protect the weaker, not the stronger party. Therefore it would be absurd to think that the stronger would consent to any agreement by which they would become subject to the domination of the few of weaker party. And when the minority violates and repudiates the covenant made with the majority, they simply destroy that in which they have the greatest interest, and pull down the barriers which protect them from the aggressions of the majority, and they consequently must abide by the consequences of their own willful and determined act.

The contract or agreement by which we give up part of our natural rights for the better protection of the rights we retain, necessarily creates a legislative power—a power to settle disputes and differences, and the power of enforcing obedience. If we do not create a supreme power to provide for, interpret and enforce our agreement, it becomes worthless for want of means to carry out and execute its stipulations. And if every person concerned in the agreement or compact was to be his own interpreter or judge, it would be of no practical use to the parties to the contract, for each one would undoubtedly construe it so as to give himself all the advantage possible. To enforce our contract a supreme power is necessary; and this supreme power must be created by the contracting parties, and must be composed of parties to the contract, thus making them interested in the good or bad to result from the contract, by faithful management or willful misuse of their authority. By the delegation of authority we create responsibility and labor, which it would be unreasonable to think we could have performed without suitable remuneration being paid by the parties receiving the benefit of the responsibility assumed and the labor performed. We, therefore, must tax ourselves, that is contribute of our means to the support of the board of management or government of our affairs. The government is created for the enforcement of our agreement, for the better protection of all, and we must contribute to its support, else we violate our contract and become liable to the pains and penalties we have imposed for a noncompliance with our agreement or breach of faith with our fellow-men. Politics teaches us that power and government is derived from God, and should be instituted and carried on with a strict view to the greatest common good, bearing as nearly as possible equally upon all the people, affording equal and ample protection to each and every citizen or person within its limits, and impartially and quickly punishing every violation of law and morality. The greater the offender the greater the offense, and great and quick should be his punishment. Politics teaches us to obey law and protect the public peace.

It teaches that those who make contracts should faithfully perform them, unless relieved of their responsibility by the mutual consent of the contracting parties. It teaches that the violators of law, the preachers of sedition and the disturbers of the public peace should be severely punished. It teaches the fear and love of God, it counsels obedience to law, and inculcates peace and honesty. It denounces fraud and corruption; it detests bribery and false swearing; it seeks the punishment of crime and the happiness of man. It requests all men to discountenance riot and bloodshed, to respect the law and the government which protects them in their rights as citizens and men, and which is the choice of the majority to the contract which they agreed to abide by. True politics is worthy of the consideration of all good citizens.

P. P. C.

It is only honest farmers in Iowa who fill ducks with water and the let them freeze before taking them to market.

Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair.

The second day was a great improvement on the first, in every respect. The attendance was quite large, and consisted of all classes of people, who gratified a natural curiosity. Exhibitors increased in number, and made themselves agreeable to callers. Visitors strolled over the grounds, seeking and finding amusement and instruction. As usual, the large brick building, containing the finest wares, proved the most attractive, as the music of organ and piano added a charm which other buildings do not possess. It seems as if exhibitors have made an extraordinary effort to display their finest and rarest goods, and this fact alone will add greatly to the general interest. It is seldom our citizens have an opportunity to view, at one time, so many works of art as are to be seen under this roof. The best skill has been drawn on, and the wealth of every realm brought forth. Extraordinary watches, brilliant jewelry, every kind of musical instrument, philosophical and surgical instruments, drugs, minerals, needle work, pictures, embroidery, wax work, hair work, in bewildering variety, quite confuse visitors, who are undecided which to inspect first. Admirers of works of art can pass away many hours advantageously. There are hundreds of specimens from fair hands, on which feminine taste has exerted itself to the utmost. Needle work and embroidery make a splendid display.

In the gallery Messrs. Luckner & Cleveland, of No. 90 Camp street, show considerable taste in arranging specimens of their own handiwork—paper boxes. The fanciful patterns of Paris are improved on, while the solider pieces are much better. This firm gives constant employment to scores of girls, who earn a fair living. Merchants and all kinds of dealers who use paper boxes should remember this important fact. So well arranged is the factory that the proprietors can compete with any other city as to prices.

Mr. Charleville, No. 55 St. Charles street, furnishes an excellent lot of fire arms, fishing tackle and all sorts of things to interest Nimrods or Waltons.

Mr. N. L. Bruce has his newly invented wheelbarrow, for which he claims great superiority over the old styles.

Mr. C. Duhamel has on exhibition a fine assortment of such articles as are found in an optician's store.

The central feature of this building is the stove pyramid, greatly admired, for it is a sight. The assortment has exhausted all patterns.

Among the attractions in department B is the elegant and tastefully arranged display of scales of the Victor Scale Company, under the management of J. R. Alcee Gauthreaux. First between A and B, on the left of the walk, is a four ton Victor scale, which is set up and in running trim, and for delicacy of action and simplicity in construction, surpasses any scale to which our attention has ever been called, differing very materially in its construction from other scales. Instead of a combination of levers, as in other scales, the independent leverage, found only in the Victor, allows the platform to get out of level or the frame out of square, which is incident to all heavy scales.

The agent guarantees that the scale will weigh perfectly accurate and sensitive from six to twelve inches out of level. Now, in the building on the right hand, is a display of dormant, portable platform and other scales, which present a handsome aspect. The two pillars, on the space allotted to Mr. Gauthreaux, are ornamented with placards of different colors, and look very well. A 3500 pounds dormant is set with steps to ascend to it, and visitors who stop can get a very neatly gotten up certificate of their weight. This is a novel idea, but one which at once suggests its advantages.

In an opening between the two large buildings Mr. P. A. Murray, No 491 Magazine street, has set up one of his best cisterns, which will hold 10,000 gallons of water.

The Babcock fire extinguisher, for which Mr. A. M. Granger, who has his office at the Exposition building, is the agent, has come prominently before the public of late, and its utility has been fully admitted by all who have tested it. It is a small portable machine, which can be kept ready for use at all times, and is so simple that a child can use it. A house has been erected of fat pine on the grounds, and this will be filled with combustible material and set on fire at half past two o'clock this afternoon, when the qualities of the machine will be tested by extinguishing the fire. The Babcock engine in use by the Boston fire department since the great fire has extinguished ten out of seventeen fires, without the aid of steamers, in two months' use, and in other places it has been equally successful.

As every department is in an almost complete condition, we advise all to pay at least one visit before the great rush commences.

In the vegetable line there is only one entry, but that is superb. Huge cabbages, fat turnips, good artichokes, blushing radishes, ruddy tomatoes, new Irish potatoes, cucumbers, string beans and green peas are as perfect as can be raised anywhere in America.

There is a strange contrast in one of the buildings—six bales of cotton and six barrels of whisky.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	70	W.	Cloudy.
Chicago	37	N. E.	Light snow.
Cincinnati	49	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport	41	N. W.	Clearing.
Galveston	62	N.	Cloudy.
Indianola	65	N.	Fair.
Keokuk	41	N. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	45	N. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	59	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	54	N.	Fair.
Nashville	55	N. W.	Fair.
New Orleans	64	N.	Cloudy.
Omaha	34	N. W.	Light snow.
Pittsburg	45	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	62	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	45	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	38	N.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	64	N. W.	Clear.

THE RIVERS

*stations	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Kanawha City			13	0
Little Rock		4	0	8
St. Paul		1	15	8
Marietta		4	10	0
Evansville		18	20	2
Davenport	2		7	6
Leavenworth		2		4
Keokuk			8	4
Cairo		12	4	0
St. Louis		1	11	2
Pittsburg			7	6
Cincinnati		1	21	4
Louisville		4	4	6
Memphis		5	21	4
Vicksburg			23	2
Shreveport	4		19	2
Nashville		2	4	6
New Orleans	2			
Freeport		2	1	0
Oil City		1	4	3
Plattsmouth			3	5
Confluence			4	4

The river here is three feet five inches below high water mark of 1871.

A Danbury man's horror at the prospect of being crushed to death by a team of frightened horses, was terribly intensified by the recollection "that he was standing on the verge of eternity without a dollar in his pocket."

The worst instance of heartless trifling is getting up duns on enameled paper, with an embossed monogram, the superscription being in a delicate female hand.

A gentle Missouri girl recently burned off her lover's whiskers because they didn't match her best dress.

The minister who boasted of preaching without notes didn't mean to be understood to refer to greenbacks.

Out of forty girls at a boarding school none of them could tell how many years George Washington was President, but they knew to a cent the cost of any kind of bustle in the market.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

Proceedings of the Senate in Executive Session—Third General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Monday, January 27, 1873.

The Secretary called the roll:

Present—The presiding officer and Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Blackburn, Blunt, Brewster, Butler, Burch, Greene, Harper, P. F. Herwig, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Sypher, Twitchell, Wharton—19.

The President then laid before the Senate the following communication from the Governor:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 25, 1873.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

On the twenty-fourth of July, 1872, James Coffingham, convicted before the First District Court of the parish of Orleans of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was pardoned by Governor Warmoth after serving the full term of his imprisonment. It is represented by his counsel that the conviction was unjust, and that since such conviction the defendant has acquired property by honorable means, and desires to resume the rights of citizenship. To this end a confirmation of the pardon granted by Governor Warmoth is necessary. I therefore submit the same to your honorable body, with a statement of the circumstances as represented to me, for such action as you may see fit to take upon it.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Secretary of State,
New Orleans, January 18, 1873.

This is to certify that it appears on the records of this office that James Coffingham was convicted, before the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, of the crime of receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, and was, for good and sufficient reasons, pardoned on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1872, by Governor H. C. Warmoth.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth January, 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 27, 1873.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I beg to withdraw the name of Levi M. Darrall, submitted for your advice and consent, on January 21, as tax collector, Fifth District, New Orleans, and to submit the same for your advice and approval as tax collector of St. Mary parish.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 27, 1873.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I beg herewith to withdraw the name of S. L. Randlett, sent into the Senate January 21, for confirmation as tax collector of St. Mary parish.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, January 27, 1873.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I herewith submit, for your advice and concurrence, the following nominations:

DE SOTO

John H. Sutherlin, parish judge.
A. J. Coffy, sheriff.
W. R. Burk, clerk district court.
James E. Franklin, recorder.
C. L. Dunham, police juror, ninth ward.
John Wagner, police juror, third ward.
Henry F. Abbott, police juror, fourth ward.
W. J. Horn, police juror, seventh ward.
T. D. Coty, justice of the peace, first ward.
John St. Clair, constable, first ward.
Robert Nash, justice of the peace, eighth ward.
Cornelius Stell, constable, eighth ward.
W. McRoach, justice of the peace, second ward.
F. Portet, constable, second ward.
A. J. Leach, justice of the peace, third ward.
Frank Hill, constable, third ward.

CALCASIEU.

C. R. Moss, police juror, fourth ward, in place of T. J. Jones.
C. Barbe, police juror, third ward, in place of J. T. Hewitt.

ORLEANS.

Nathan C. Folger, to be tax collector of First District of New Orleans.
W. F. Loan, harbor master, vice W. C. McConnell, resigned, to take effect first day of February.
Robert A. Bray, vice William Baker, police commissioner.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

On motion of Mr. Sypher, the Senate acquiesced to the request of the Governor relative to the withdrawal of the following nominations:

Levi M. Darrall, as tax collector, Fifth District, parish of Orleans.

S. L. Randlett, as tax collector for the parish of St. Mary.

Mr. Sypher moved that the following nomination be taken up for confirmation:

The Secretary called the roll on the nomination of Levi M. Darrall, as tax collector for the parish of St. Mary:

For confirmation—Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Blackburn, Blunt, Brewster, Butler, Burch, Greene, Harper, P. F. Herwig, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Sypher, Twitchell, Wharton—19.

Against confirmation—None.

Mr. Anderson moved that the following nominations be taken up for confirmation:

The Secretary called the roll on the nomination of C. R. Moss, police juror, fourth ward, parish of Calcasieu, vice P. J. Lyons:

For confirmation—Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Blackburn, Blunt, Brewster, Butler, Burch, Greene, P. F. Herwig, E. F. Herwig, Harper, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Sypher, Twitchell, Wharton—19.

Against confirmation—None.

The Secretary called the roll on the nomination of C. Barbe, police juror, third ward, parish of Calcasieu, vice J. T. Hewitt:

For confirmation—Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Blackburn, Blunt, Butler, Burch, Brewster, Greene, P. F. Herwig, E. F. Herwig, Harper, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Sypher, Twitchell, Wharton—19.

Against confirmation—None.

The nominations for the parishes of De Soto and Orleans were referred, under the rules, to the Senators representing said districts.

On motion of Mr. Barber, the Senate went from executive session.

P. E. BECHTEL,
Secretary of the Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Tuesday, January 21, 1873.

The Secretary called the roll.

Present—The presiding officer and Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Blackburn, Blunt, Brewster, Butler, Burch, Greene, Harris, Harper, P. F. Herwig, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton—22.

On motion of Mr. Sypher the following nomination was confirmed by the following vote:

The Secretary called the roll on the nomination of L. M. Darrall as tax collector, parish of St. Mary:

For confirmation—Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Blackburn, Blunt, Brewster, Butler, Burch, Greene, Harris, Harper, P. F. Herwig, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Stamps, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton—22.

Against confirmation—Sypher—1.

The committed to whom was referred the nomination of William F. Loan as harbor master, city of New Orleans, and Royal A. Bray as police commissioner, parish of Orleans, reported as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, January 28, 1873.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

We, the undersigned, respectfully recommend the confirmation of William F. Loan, harbor master, port of New Orleans, and Royal A. Bray, police commissioner, parish of Orleans.

J. H. INGRAHAM, Chairman:
E. A. MASICOT.
E. BUTLER.
P. F. HERWIG.

On motion of Mr. Barber, the nomination of N. C. Folger was taken up.

The Secretary called the roll on the nomination of N. C. Folger as tax collector, First District, parish of Orleans:

For confirmation—Alexander, Anderson, Barber, Blackburn, Blunt, Brewster, Butler, Burch, Greene, Harris, Harper, P. F. Herwig, E. F. Herwig, Ingraham, Kelso, Masicot, Pollard, Stamps, Sypher, Twitchell, Weber, Wharton—22.

Against confirmation—None.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the above confirmation, and the Governor notified of the same.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the Senate rose from executive session.

P. E. BECHTEL,
Secretary of the Senate.

Scribner's for May.

"The Insanity of Cain" is the suggestive title of the most remarkable article in the May number of "Scribner's" and one which is destined to attract wide attention. In the way of "pictorial" papers, there is a weird little poem by Miss Maria R. Oakey, with a decoration by the author; Mr. Rhodes' article on Gavarni, the John Leech of France, illustrated by some of the best engravings that have lately been made in America; Stanley's paper on "Four Great American Travelers, with a number of lively illustrations, and "Cuba and the Cubans," giving us, by means of pen and picture, a good idea of the situation in that unfortunate island. Miss Ledyard's designs accompanying Mrs. Walker's amusing story are very bright, and the Japanese pictures in the Etchings are as funny as the letter press descriptions. We find a fine critical paper on Walter Savage Landor, by Edmund C. Stedman; also some timely hints on "The California Journey," by Susan Coolidge; an interesting account of the civil service reform; the last part of Saxe Holm's story, "The Elder's Wife;" a bright little sketch by Kate W. Hamilton, called "A Novel Spoiled;" the continuation of Dr. Holland's story, "Arthur Bonnicastle;" poems and translations by J. T. Trowbridge, George McDonald, Thomas Dunn English and others. Dr. Holland's "Topics of the Time" are entitled "Thou Shalt Kill," "Mitigating Circumstances," "Cruelty to Men and Women," and "Civil Service Reform." The Old Cabinet contains "Reckless Moments" and a couple of sonnets in the Italian manner. In Home and Society there are pithy papers on "Our Old Books and Periodicals," "Less Glitter," "Making Presents," etc. In Culture and Progress there is a brief paper by Colonel Higginson, in which he quotes the opinions of various educators in regard to his proposition as to inter-collegiate scholarship, and also an excellent account of "English Parliamentary Rules and the Late Ministerial Crisis."

Vice President Wilson gives as his opinion that the policy of peace should be pursued toward the Indians on the reservations, but he thought that the only plan for the roaming tribes, who make all the mischief, is to punish them until they come to terms. He remarked that the army should have control of Indian affairs, and to that end he had introduced three bills in the Senate at different times, but they were defeated or suffered to pass out of notice. This important question will doubtless come up again next session, but the Indian ring will oppose it with all their weight of patronage and intrigue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Virus in the Air.—We know that a peculiar poison is evolved from marshy ground and from the decomposing filth of cities by the sunshine of spring, and that this element which is too subtle to be detected by scientific analysis, produces epidemic and endemic fevers, aggravates dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, disturbs the bowels, relaxes the nerves and debilitates the general system. Luckily an antidote to this atmospheric virus and a specific for the diseases it generates has been provided. For a period of more than twenty years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in which the finest vegetable tonics and alteratives are combined with a perfectly pure stimulant, has taken precedence of every other preparation as a specific for the ailments most prevalent at this season of the year. It is agreeable as well as effectual, and eminently safe and wholesome. ap23 3teodW

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.—New Orleans, April 25, 1873.—On and after May 1 passengers will take the train for Donaldsonville and way stations at the foot of Calliope street. The train from the foot of Canal street will be discontinued until further order.

L. H. SCRANTON,
General Superintendent.
ap25 1w

Notice.—L. U. Reavis, Esq., of St. Louis, will deliver an address before the Chamber of Commerce and citizens TO-NIGHT, twenty fifth instant, at half past seven o'clock. Subject: "The Valley of the Mississippi, its Domestic and Foreign Development and Destiny." Admission free.

ap25 WILLIAM M. BURWELL, Secretary.

A special meeting of the American Union Club will be held at No. 110 Carondelet street, up stairs, on FRIDAY, twenty fifth instant, at 7:30 P. M. A full and punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

ap25 1t E. F. ADAMS, President.

Office of the Ammonia and Thermo Spreritic Propelling Company of America—No. 175 Common street.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the annual election for fifteen directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the fifth day of May, 1873, at the office of the company, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the thirtieth of April to the ninth of May, inclusively.

ap20 1mw5 B. L. MILLAUDON, Secretary.

Notice.—Metropolitan Loan and Savings Bank, No. 14 Camp street, New Orleans, April 10, 1873.—A sale of FORFEITED PLEDGES held by this bank will be made by Messrs. R. M. & B. J. Montgomery, Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, instant.

Parties interested are notified to redeem or renew their pledges by the payment of interest due, before that date.

ap20 10t T. D. VAN FORST, Cashier.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The genuine, signed by W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

CHARLES BATCHELOR,
Proprietor, New York.
oc3 1y

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL & CO.
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Goods sold fully warranted. mh12 1y

WANTED.

SMALL DWELLING HOUSE WANTED.—A prompt paying tenant wishes to obtain a house of four or five rooms in a quiet neighborhood, not further above Canal street than Jackson street. Rent must not exceed $20 per month. Address D. D., this office, giving particulars. ap25

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

SALE OF MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
New Orleans, April 21, 1873.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, April 26, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., in the City Hall, the revenues of the public markets for the month of May, 1873.

The leases will be required to conform to all the city ordinances relating to markets, and will have the privilege of collecting the revenue according to ordinance No. 787, as amended.

Accepted bidders will be required to make a deposit of one hundred and fifty dollars in cash for each market at the time of sale, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to complete the contract. Bids to be made in currency.

R. M. TURNBULL,
ap22 5t Administrator of Commerce.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CITY TAXES OF 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, April 17, 1873.

THE PERIOD IN WHICH CITY TAXES CAN BE paid at four per cent discount has been extended to the twenty-fifth instant, inclusive.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER,
ap17 9t Administrator of Finance.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Controller of the Currency,
Washington, March 31, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against the Crescent City National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to Charles Case, receiver, at the office of said receiver, No. 36 Natchez street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
mh28 3m Controller of the Currency.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, March 22, 1873.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of John S. Walton as Administrator of Finance in and for the city of New Orleans, to wit: A bond dated March 30, 1870, in the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, signed by John S. Walton as principal, and John M. Hoyle for twenty thousand dollars and Duncan Sinclair for five thousand dollars as sureties; the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said John S. Walton of his duties as Administrator of Finance aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said bond to file their objections to the cancellation thereof, in writing, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. mh25 30t

TAX COLLECTORS' SALES.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA VS. NEW ORLEANS PRINTING and Publishing Company.

STATE TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
First District of New Orleans,
April 23, 1873.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER IN ME VESTED BY the act No. 47 of 1873, approved March 14, 1873, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 169 Gravier street, in the said First District of this city, on MONDAY, May 5, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property to wit—

The name, good will, presses, types, material, stock in trade rights and credits of the printing establishment known as the NEW ORLEANS PLAYUNE, situated on Camp street, in square No. 167, bounded by Camp, Bank place, Natchez and Gravier streets, or so much of said property as may be necessary to satisfy a debt due the State of Louisiana for taxes for the year 1872, assessed against the New Orleans Printing and Publishing Company, amounting to two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, and all costs and penalties imposed by law.

Said property having been seized by me in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act of the Legislature to satisfy said debt due the State.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

N. C. FOLGER,
State Tax Collector First District, city of New Orleans. ap24 30 my4

CONSTABLES' SALES.

McMillan & Brother vs. M. B. Brady—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 3388.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above numbered and entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, No. 31 Commercial place, corner of St. Charles street, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.—

ALL THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTEREST of defendant, M. B. Brady, in and to a suit, No. 33 067, of the docket of the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, and entitled M. B. Brady vs. Lafitte Dulfilho & Co.

Seized in the above numbered and entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

ap26 25 29 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

A. L. Bradley vs. William Mercier and Wife—Seventh Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 704.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. J. W. Falls, Seventh Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, dated on the eleventh day of March, 1873, in the above entitled suit, I have seized, and will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 13, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, to satisfy a judgment rendered in the above entitled suit against William Mercier and wife and J. W. Harrison as security, in solido, the following described property, to wit—

FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND, square No. 441, situated in the faubourg St. John, in the Second District of this city, designated by the Nos. 6 to 19, inclusive, in square No. 441, which is bounded by Hagan avenue, Ursulines, Rendon and Washington streets, on a plan drawn by W. R. Wilder, engineer, deposited in the office of Alphonse Barnett. Said property was acquired by said Harrison from Mrs. General Gaines, per act of Alphonse Barnett, dated first of March, 1870.

ap9 23 my13 H. VAN BORSSEN, Constable.

Urban Theurer vs. John P. Bolton and George Lawrence, Captain and Owners of Lugger Little Kate—Fourth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1934.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. John Cain, Fourth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 6, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., foot of Clouet street, Third District—

THE LUGGER LITTLE KATE.—Tons burden, her tackle, sail, etc., as she now lies in the Mississippi river, foot of Clouet street.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

ap25 my16 J. W. JONES, Constable.